

Top Israeli officials to visit Cairo

TEL AVIV (AP) — A three-man Israeli delegation will go to Egypt on Tuesday to discuss a border dispute and other obstacles barring the way to a summit meeting, officials said Sunday. A 10-member cabinet committee headed by Prime Minister Shimon Peres held a three-hour meeting to set guidelines for the negotiating team, said the officials, who spoke on a guarantee of autonomy. A summit between Mr. Peres and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak would cap efforts to improve relations between the two countries which signed a peace treaty in 1979. The officials said the negotiators were Avraham Tamir, head of Mr. Peres' office, Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kinche, and Menachem Eitan, head of the Defence Ministry's planning division. The main point of dispute was Egypt's demand for international arbitration of the disputed border at Taba.

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Kuwaiti justice minister resigns

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's Justice Minister Sheikh Salman Al Dnaji Al Sabah resigned Sunday amid accusations over his role in state handling of a share market collapse in 1982, an official announcement said. A cabinet office statement said the emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, had accepted the resignation and officials said Cabinet Affairs Minister Rashid Al Rashid had been given acting responsibility for the Justice Ministry. Sheikh Salman, a member of the ruling family, was due to face a 'no confidence' motion in the National Assembly next Tuesday. He has been accused of exploiting his position for personal ends when helping with measures in the previous assembly to try resolve the market crash.

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Hamareh briefs Chinese press team

AMMAN (Petra) — A visiting Chinese press delegation conferred here Sunday with Information Ministry Undersecretary Michel Hamareh on the Middle East question and the Jordanian-Palestinian accord signed in Amman on Feb. 11. Mr. Hamareh spoke about progress achieved in Jordan in the field of information, education and health, and discussed with the members of the Chinese delegation cooperation between Jordan and China in information affairs. The delegation is visiting Jordan at the invitation of the Ministry of Information and the Jordanian Journalists Association.

Iraqi leader receives N. Yemeni message

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Sunday received a message from North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, conveyed by Yemen's Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Al Iryani who arrived in Baghdad Saturday, the Iraqi News Agency said. The message reiterated Sanaa's "support and solidarity with Iraq in its just battle against Iran's aggression," the agency said.

Egypt seeks release of Gaza students

CAIRO (R) — Egypt has asked the international Red Cross to raise with Israel the issue of releasing jailed Palestinian students for Egyptian state exams in the occupied Gaza Strip next month, a Foreign Ministry official said Sunday. Israel occupied the Gaza Strip in the 1967 Middle East war, but the Gaza students have since sat for Egyptian state exams because most of them went to Egyptian universities for their higher education.

China criticises Sandinista sanctions

PEKING (AP) — China criticised the U.S. government Sunday for its trade embargo on Nicaragua, calling it a "fresh move of power politics" bound to fail. A commentary by the official news agency Xinhua ridiculed the argument of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration that the embargo is designed to protect U.S. security from a threat by the Central American nation's leftist Sandinista government. "Few people would buy this explanation," the commentary said. "How can a country with a population of less than three million threaten the security of a superpower? In fact, what motivates the U.S. embargo is its distaste for the present Nicaragua government." (See page 4 and 8).

Nujoma vows to sustain Namibian struggle

KUWAIT (R) — South West African Peoples Organisation (SWAPO) leader Sam Nujoma Sunday vowed his group would continue its armed struggle to free Namibia from South African rule "even if it takes another 100 years." Mr. Nujoma, on a stopover in Kuwait after attending a recent conference of non-aligned countries in New Delhi, appealed for more Arab support for the SWAPO cause. (See page 8).

King receives message from Swareddahab

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday received a message from Sudanese military ruler Abdul Rahman Swareddahab dealing with the present situation in Sudan following the April 6 coup which toppled President Jafar Numeiri.

The Sudanese leader conveyed in his message appreciation to the King for congratulating him on being appointed as head of the military council which took power after the coup and for the King's support for the Sudanese people, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said. The message was delivered to the King at the Royal Court by Sudanese envoy Major General Ibrahim Al Ga'li who was requested by the King to convey to General Swareddahab his wishes for success in leading the Sudanese people towards progress and prosperity. The audience was attended by Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem. Upon his arrival in Amman, the Sudanese envoy said his visit to Jordan came in the course of a tour of Arab states to deliver similar messages to their leaders. Later on Sunday, Maj.-Gen. Ga'li was received by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai. Maj. Gen. Ga'li was greeted upon arrival by Royal Court Secretary General Raja'i Dajani and the army chief of staff's deputy for planning, along with senior Foreign Ministry officials. Maj. Gen. Ga'li, a member of Sudan's military council headed by Gen. Swareddahab, arrived in Amman from Baghdad where he delivered a message to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein from the Sudanese military ruler. Maj. Gen. Ga'li, who is accompanied by Maj. Gen. Hamad Abdul Azim Hamadah — also a member of the military council — also briefed President Hussein on the political, economic and social situation in Sudan, the Iraqi News Agency (INA), said.

Arafat arrives in Sudan to 'congratulate' new leaders

KHARTOUM (Agencies) — Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived Sunday to "congratulate" the Sudanese people on the April 6 change in governments and to hold talks with the new leadership. In an arrival statement, Mr. Arafat praised Sudan's support of the Palestinian cause and said he had come to "share the rejoicing of victory." "I felt it a must that I come here and participate with the revolution command and the great Sudanese people in their rejoicing and to congratulate them all on behalf of the Palestinian people and fighters," Mr. Arafat said. He said his discussions with the Sudanese leadership would include Palestinian and Lebanese questions and other Middle East issues. Mr. Arafat is to spend two days in Sudan. It was the first visit of the PLO chairman to Sudan after Defence Minister General Abdul Rahman Swareddahab took power after toppling President Jafar Numeiri in a bloodless coup on April 6. Mr. Arafat arrived in Khartoum from Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The Saudi Press Agency said King

Summit ends with setback for U.S., irritation towards France

BONN (R) — The annual summit of Western leaders has ended with a setback for President Reagan and irritation towards France over its adamant refusal to fall into line with its partners on world trade. The three-day meeting wound up Saturday with a divided statement on the need for new trade talks and expressions of barely concealed frustration from officials who had tried and failed to win the French over to a common line. But in spite arguments which stretched the talks two hours beyond their scheduled finish, most leaders took an upbeat view of the outcome in public statements, saying that the achievements of the meeting had outweighed the disagreements. The dispute centred on the naming of a date for new talks on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Mr. Reagan had sought strong summit endorsement of a start in 1986 in order to back his campaign to fight protectionism both in the U.S. Congress and abroad. While the leaders of Canada, Britain, West Germany, Italy and Japan came out in support, French President Francois Mitterrand refused to budge from his outright opposition. Mr. Mitterrand argued that longer preparations were necessary, saying that under present arrangements agriculture would top the agenda and the outcome would be moves against import barriers which would hurt French farmers. The result was a passage in the communiqué from the seven leaders declaring that "most" wanted the talks next year. Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said the discussions had at times been tense and officials said the Americans had been angered not to secure the date they sought. But Mr. Reagan said in a weekly radio broadcast Saturday night that he was pleased that all the other summit states had supported a 1986 target date for the GATT talks. "I'm heartened by the progress on this issue since last year's summit," he added. Officials from other delegations blamed purely domestic considerations for Mr. Mitterrand's tough stand, but the president was unrepentant. "I am not isolated by choice but by my responsibility for France, for French producers," he said. Mr. Mitterrand took another swipe at the Americans by announcing at the close of the summit he had told Mr. Reagan France would reject his invitation to join in research on the "Star Wars" strategic defence initiative (SDI). But officials from other delegations said France had suffered setbacks of its own at the meeting, especially as Mr. Mitterrand had been forced to drop a demand for a conference on monetary reform after he found no backing. They said he had also gone along with a final communiqué which enshrined the conservative economic policies of the Americans and British more than any other summit declaration in the past. The text committed the summit states to cut back state spending, loosen up their economies and battle against protectionist trade restrictions. But it also pledged cooperation on environmental protection, helping developing nations reschedule their debts and aiding African states to fight drought. Most pleased by the outcome of the summit were evidently the Japanese. They had been expecting attacks on Tokyo's huge trade surplus and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone indicated relief that the talks had been diverted by other matters.



His Majesty King Hussein Sunday receives two Sudanese envoys, Major General Al Ga'li (centre) and Major General Ibrahim Yousaf Al Awad (left), who delivered him a message from Sudanese military ruler Abdul Rahman Swareddahab (Petra photo).

Iraq says two ships hit near Kharg

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraq said Sunday its jet fighters raided two unidentified ships in the Gulf waters, off the Iranian coast, but marine salvage executives along the region said their radio monitors received no distress signals from any vessel since daybreak. A military spokesman said in a communiqué over Baghdad Radio that "two very large maritime targets were successfully raided at 10:30 a.m. (0630 GMT) near Kharg Island."

Kharg is Iran's key oil export terminal in the northeastern sector of the Gulf, about 180 kilometres southeast of the Iraqi coast. In Iraqi military parlance the term very large maritime target means supertanker. The spokesman threatened that similar attacks will "continue until the (Iranian) aggressors accept comprehensive peace." "The aggressors will lose everything because of their insistence on prolonging the war," said the spokesman. The attacks brought to 69 the total of Iraqi attack claims on Gulf shipping since Jan. 1. But independent maritime shipping and salvage executives along the Gulf confirmed only 18 of these attacks. Iranian President Ali Khamenei told a gathering in Tehran Sunday that Iran will not tolerate U.S. naval presence in the Gulf, IRNA, the official Iranian news agency, reported. "Why should the United States naval units come to the Gulf and look for themselves spheres of influence?" the agency quoted Mr. Khamenei as saying.

Beirut suffers worst shelling in 8 days

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Rival militias fought tank, mortar and rocket-propelled grenade battles along Beirut's dividing "green line" Sunday, lobbing rounds into residential districts in the worst shelling since fighting began eight days ago. Police said two people were killed and 16 wounded in the overnight bombardment that raised the death toll since last Sunday to 25 dead and 169 wounded. Moves were made to reconvene the nine-man coalition cabinet, which last week split over differences as President Amin Gemayel sought ways to end the bloodshed in the capital. But with the year-old government paralysed, there was no immediate sign of a halt in the fighting. It is the latest spasm in Lebanon's 10-year-old civil war that in recent weeks has seen increasing polarisation among its four million people. Fighters of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and the Shi'ite Amal movement fired barges from jeep-mounted mortars and multi-barrelled rocket launchers into strongholds of the Falangist "Lebanese Forces" across the "green line." "Lebanese Forces" militiamen and units of the Lebanese army responded with tank and rocket-propelled grenade fire, residents of green line neighbourhoods reported. The fighting forced the closure of all six crossings between east and west Beirut. The heaviest battle was reported around the mid-city museum crossing. Military sources quoted by the AP said the fighting there was apparently triggered when rival forces tried to advance from their entrenched positions toward Lebanese army barricades. Syria's official press blamed militant new leaders of the mostly Christian Falangist "Lebanese Forces" militia for the latest bout of violence in the capital. Pro-Falangist media in Beirut said rival forces were responsible. "Recent events in Sidon and Beirut have shown that this band of mercenaries..."

Reagan, Kohl lay wreath at Bitburg war cemetery

BITBURG, West Germany (Agencies) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan Sunday laid a wreath at a memorial to German war dead in Bitburg military cemetery, completing the most controversial act of his period in office. The president, accompanied by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, passed close by the graves of some of the 49 SS troops buried in the graveyard as he walked to a plain memorial tower for the brief ceremony. Looking grim, Mr. Reagan briefly arranged the flowers and commemorative ribbon on one large circular wreath as it was put into place at the foot of the tower. Dr. Kohl did the same with a second wreath. The two then stood in silence for two minutes in commemoration of the dead. Dr. Kohl and Mr. Reagan spent a total of seven minutes in the cemetery, which contains the bodies of nearly 2,000 soldiers killed in the closing months of World War II. Mr. Reagan was accompanied into the cemetery by retired general Matthew Ridgway, an American war hero, and Dr. Kohl by former Luftwaffe fighter ace Johannes Steinhof. White House officials said the two men had been invited last week, apparently to underline the theme of reconciliation which the cemetery visit was meant to represent. Mr. Reagan had landed half an hour earlier in the Bitburg U.S. airbase after a visit to Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. In Tel Aviv, 10 Israeli high school students demonstrated outside the United States embassy on Sunday to protest President Reagan's visit to the cemetery. Meanwhile in Madrid, windows were smashed and U.S. flags burned as hundreds of thousands of Spaniards took to the streets Saturday in nationwide protests against President Reagan's two-day visit.

Al al Bait annual meeting begins today

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Leading Islamic intellectuals, scholars and religious leaders gathered here Sunday for the fourth annual conference of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al al Bait Foundation) which opens today, Monday with a keynote address by His Majesty King Hussein. Taking part in the four-day conference are 120 leading personalities including Imam Gad Al Haq Ali Gad Al Haq, the grand sheikh of Al Azhar Mosque in Egypt, Sheikh Issa Ibn Mohamammad Al Khalifa, president of the Bahraini Bar Association, former Saudi Information Minister Mohammed Abdo Yamani, Palestine National Council Speaker Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Saeh, Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) Assistant Secretary General Mohammed Al Mukhtar Walad Aba'a, Islamic Bank Director General Saleh Abdullah Kamel, former Jordanian Chief Islamic Justice Mohammed Al Amin Shunkiti (representing Saudi Arabia), Islamic Development Bank President Ahmad Mohammad Ali, Mohammed Marouf Dawalibi, of former Syrian prime minister, Tunesian Culture Minister Bashir Ibn Salameh, Mohammed Armeih, editor-in-chief of Al Arabi Magazine, Royal Committee for Jerusalem Affairs President Akram Zaiter, and Sidqi Al Dajani, an ex-member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee. Representing Jordan in the conference, to be held at the Royal Cultural Centre, are Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyar, former minister Kamel Al Sharif, Academy of Arabic President Abdul Karim Khalifeh, Central Bank Governor Mohammed Saeed Al Nabulsi, Chief Islamic Justice Mohammed Mihaylan, Grand Mufti Sheikh Izzeddin Al Khatib Al Tamini, Armed Forces Mufti Sheikh Nuhai Salaman and professors from the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University. These committees are: — Committee for Shura and treatment of non-Muslims in Islam. — Committee for financial and educational administration in Islam. — Committee for Encyclopaedia of Islamic Civilisation. — Committee for the comprehensive catalogue for Arab Islamic manuscripts. These committees will discuss reports on stages that have been achieved until now in the field of each subject, and names of scholars who wrote different research papers on different topics to the foundation will be submitted to each committee. Working sessions of committees that will review projects dealing with the second plan of the foundation will also be held during the course of the conference. These committees are for, economic and social development in Islam, the Islamic demographic programme and a committee for the comprehensive catalogue of Arab Islamic heritage in architecture. On Thursday morning, each committee will prepare a report on the results of its meeting.

'Star Wars' could cause serious rift in NATO

BRUSSELS (R) — President Ronald Reagan's "Star Wars" research programme into a space-based defence against nuclear missiles could cause serious divisions in the Western alliance, according to reports by NATO parliamentarians published Sunday. The reports to the North Atlantic Assembly by members of parliament from Britain, Canada, the United States and West Germany say the U.S. "strategic defence initiative" (SDI) could drive political, military and technological wedges between NATO countries. The assembly, grouping 184 parliamentarians from the 16 NATO countries, is a forum for debating alliance security issues. The reports will form the basis for discussion at a session in Stuttgart, West Germany, later this month. A study by British member David Clark said that far from reassuring the public about nuclear weapons, "the consequences of SDI have in fact created new problems." "It is to be hoped that the United States will see that the political disadvantages of giving the Soviets the upper hand in the public aspect of negotiations will outweigh the still unclear advantages of (SDI)," he said. On Saturday, France became the first major NATO ally to refuse a U.S. invitation to join the \$26-billion research project. Norway and Denmark have also declined. Sokolov calls 'Star Wars' a ruse, page 8.

Gorbachev, Honecker warn Bonn against SDI

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev met with East German leader Erich Honecker on Sunday for talks that included a warning to Bonn against participating in the U.S. "Star Wars" project or seeking to reclaim territory lost during World War II. The official news agency TASS said the meeting between Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Honecker, who arrived in the Soviet Union on Saturday for a friendly visit connected with the 40th anniversary of the defeat of the Nazis, "passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete unanimity." Soviet media have not said how long Mr. Honecker plans to remain in the Soviet Union, but diplomatic sources in Berlin said he would return to East Germany this week for 40th anniversary celebrations there, then fly back to Moscow for the Kremlin's official Victory Day events. During the conversations "both sides noted the prime importance in the present conditions of stopping the arms race on earth and preventing it from spreading to outer space," TASS said. "It was pointed out in this connection that the continuing deployment in the FRG (West Germany) of American nuclear first strike missiles and also Bonn's actual accession to the American plans in the field of the so-called strategic defence directly contradict its assurances to do everything possible for the threat of a new war never to emanate from German soil," TASS said. At the conclusion of a three-day summit of seven industrial nations that ended in Bonn on Saturday, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl endorsed U.S. research into a strategic defence initiative (SDI) dubbed the "Star Wars" defence. Earlier Sunday, Mr. Honecker opened a Soviet museum dedicated to German opponents of the Nazis. Soviets accuse Bonn of raising tension in Europe, page 8.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

IDB loans \$30m to oil refinery

BAHRAIN (R) — The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) signed a \$30 million agreement with Jordan Sunday to finance the purchase of Saudi crude oil, the Jeddah-based bank said. The agreement, signed with Jordan's ambassador to Saudi Arabia, is in favour of the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company, owned by the government and the private sector. The refinery, located in Zarqa, can produce about 3.5 million tonnes of crude per year.

Bank to issue bonds worth JD 7m

AMMAN (Petra) — The Central Bank of Jordan has announced a new issue of government bonds worth JD 7 million will be offered for sale to the public by the middle of next month. A statement said that the bonds, which reach maturity in 1993, carry an annual interest of 8.75 per cent and will be for sale to individuals and organisations in Jordan. The bank offers prizes on these bonds drawn by lottery and at a Sunday drawing session 51 prizes worth a total of JD 5,000 were distributed to holders of bonds which mature in 1991.

PSD registers 166 road accidents

AMMAN (J.T.) — A total of 166 road accidents occurred in Jordan in the past month, according to a statistical bulletin by the Public Security Department (PSD). The bulletin said that the accidents caused the death of nine persons and the injury of 99 others.

University opens cultural week

AMMAN (Petra) — Thousands of citizens converged on the University of Jordan Sunday to view cultural and sports activities, organised at the campus to mark the university's annual alumni and festival week. Exhibitions, bazzars and other displays featuring the development of different faculties were held to mark the occasion.

Arab vets to meet today

AMMAN (Petra) — The permanent bureau of the Arab Union of Veterinarians will open a four-day meeting at the University of Jordan Monday. Several working papers, and research projects will be reviewed by the participants and lectures will be delivered on Arab horses, poultry diseases and other related topics. Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakqan is expected to open the meeting which will be attended by delegates from Arab countries and specialists from several foreign nations.

WAJ organises water treatment seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — A week-long seminar on waste water treatment will open in Amman on Tuesday. The seminar, organised by the Water Authority of Jordan and a Hungarian institution, will be attended by representatives of public and private sectors concerned with water and the environment. They will hear lectures on domestic pollution in agriculture and industry and its effect on humans as well as means of treating waste water in Jordan.

Egyptian imam arrives for Al al Bait conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Sheikh Jad Al Haq, imam of Al Azhar University in Cairo arrived in Amman Sunday to take part in the fourth annual conference of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al al-Bait Foundation) due to open here Monday.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Sheikh Jad Al Haq praised Jordanian-Egyptian relations which he said mark a new and promising beginning in inter-Arab cooperation in the face of challenges facing Arab countries.

The only means of overcoming the present difficulties in the Arab and Islamic Worlds, he said, is through unifying the ranks of the Islamic nation and transcending all internal differences and disputes. The enemies of this nation are trying to sow the seeds of dissension among us and creating trouble, but this should be overcome through unity and a return to religion, Sheikh Jad Al Haq said.

He expressed deep regret and sadness over the continuing Iraq-Iran conflict and called on both Islamic neighbours to respond favourably to calls for peace. Now that Iraq has accepted peace bids, I hope Iran will follow suit, Sheikh Jad Al Haq said. The Azhar dean is accompanied by a senior member of Al Azhar University staff.

The delegation was met upon arrival by Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ud Ibn Zaid who represented His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. Al al Bait Foundation President Nassereldin Al Assad, Awqaf Minister Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat and other senior officials as well as Egypt's ambassador to Jordan Ihab Wahbeh.

HTPS gas turbine unit marks tenth anniversary

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) Sunday celebrated the tenth anniversary of the first gas turbine unit installation at Al Hussein Thermal Power Station (HTPS) in Amman. According to HTPS Director General Abdul Rahman Ismael, the first unit generated 14 MW and within a span of ten years, the station, with the incorporation of six more steam turbine units and one more gas turbine unit is currently generating 330 MW.

With a total cost of JD 62 million, the station is now catering for 90 per cent of the total electricity generation power needed for the Kingdom's use, Mr. Ismael said. Briefing local reporters and news correspondents, who were invited by the JEA as part of the celebrations, Mr. Ismael added that HTPS is one of the largest power stations in the world which depends on steam cooling of the water circulation with electric fans.

Since research on the feasibility of steam generating units proved to be the most appropriate compared to other methods of power generation, the station decided to adopt this method. "Although steam units need a lot of water resources to supply the cooling system, HTPS realised that subterranean water in the area of Zarqa was adequate," Mr. Ismael explained.

He went on to say that the JEA has realised the importance of technology in power generation in order to cope with the rapid increases in industries, agriculture and domestic consumption. Therefore, he said HTPS has a high standard of electricity generation equipment.

He added that HTPS has expanded a high voltage carrier line of 132 kilometres which distribute energy to all parts of Jordan starting from Irbid Governorate in the north to Aqaba in the south plus all the fact that electricity has reached almost 88 per cent of the total population and almost all major industrial companies and cities in Jordan.

Prior to the journalists visit to HTPS, they were briefed by officials at the JEA on the roles of the authority and its rapid growth during the 18 years of its establishment.

The reporters then were transported to the supervisory control centre where Mr. Khaled Amer, director of the centre, said that the main task of the supervisory control centre is to record the state of the stations, lines and their loads. He added that the centre has a detailed diagram on which is recorded the stations, lines and their loads. He went on to say that all systems at the centre are duplicated in order to ensure security of control.



ON MANOEUVRES — His Majesty King Hussein, the supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, was briefed on the exercises by unit commanders and the deputy army chief of staff for operations and training. The King later inspected the field headquarters of the participating formations of various units. The King, accompanied by Armed Forces Commander in Chief General

Jordan, Egypt discuss development of resources, industry in Red Sea zone

AQABA (Petra) — A number of working papers were presented Sunday to a seminar on Egyptian-Jordanian scientific cooperation held in Aqaba and chaired by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The papers covered cooperation between the two countries in the phosphates industry, marine science, roads, communications and telecommunications.

One of these papers, presented by Yusef Al Nimri, director general of the Natural Resources Authority (NRA), dealt with mining in southern Jordan. The paper explored the mining potentials and the exploitation of potash in the Dead Sea area, considered one of the world's biggest reserves of mineral potash, sodium, bromine, iodine and manganese.

The director general of the South Cement Factory, Mr. Hatem Al Halwani, submitted a paper on cement in Jordan and the purpose of establishing a factory in the south, stages of developing the factory, production of cement in Jordan and consumption.

Another paper, presented by Mahmoud Mardi, the director general of the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company, tackled the fertiliser industry in general and the performance of the Aqaba plant. The plant now produces 746,000 tonnes of fertilisers annually in addition to 100,000 tonnes of phosphoric acids and 30,000 tonnes of aluminium fluoride, he said.

The paper dealt also with the local and regional consumption of fertilisers, the effect of the current world economic recession on marketing fertilisers and other related topics.

Another paper submitted by Mohammad Sa'id Abu Nowar, president of the Aqaba Regional Authority (ARA) featured a comprehensive plan for developing the city and the Red Sea beach. The paper also presented the historical background of Aqaba and its development over the past few years. The paper said the port was established in 1952 and was continuously expanded and modernised enabling it to cope with the growing import and export operations. The establishment of the ARA was designed to transfer part of the central government's responsibilities to the provinces, Mr. Abu Nowar said.

He said that the ARA follows up the development schemes in Sinai with the aim of benefiting from the Egyptian experiments in the course of implementing a comprehensive plan to serve until the year 2000.

Mr. Abu Nowar said that cooperation with the Egyptian side is necessary to help develop the Aqaba region in agriculture, trade and other fields. The working paper proposed the establishment of an environment centre to offer protection to the Red Sea zone to be based in Aqaba or Ismailia in Egypt.

Another paper presented by Mr. Mardi Qattameen, the director general of the Ports Corporation, dealt with expected developments in the Red Sea region and covered the general weather conditions, the port facilities, and navigation in the Red Sea. The paper outlined the development of the port and the various equipment and facilities used to offer the best possible service to ships.

One of the papers presented by Samir Oqar, from the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC), outlined the development of telephone networks in Jordan in general and the Aqaba region in particular. The paper spoke about the satellite stations in Jordan and the development of technological research and industries related to telecommunications.

Another working paper by Dr. Dureid Mahasneh, director general of the Aqaba Marine Science Station, dealt with coordination among marine stations in the Red Sea zone.

The participants also discussed a paper by Dr. Daoud Jabaji from

the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) which spoke of housing projects which the RSS is trying to help build in Jordan. Studies and statistics have revealed that at least 16,000 housing units are still needed in the country, he said.

On the Egyptian side, Dr. Ahmad Atef presented a working paper on geology and mining projects in Egypt the Red Sea zone. The paper dealt with the mining industry in Sinai and areas in western parts of Suez and prospects of cooperation with Jordan in mining affairs. Dr. Abdul Mun'em Bilal presented a paper tackling modern telecommunications which, he said, are needed to help develop the northern parts of the Red Sea.

Another paper presented by Dr. Mohammad Shaker tackled the development of the Sinai Peninsula and the importance of the territory in linking Africa and Asia through a modern network of roads. The seminar, which was opened by Crown Prince Hassan Saturday, is due to end Sunday evening.

Prince Hassan Sunday described the seminar on scientific cooperation between Jordan and Egypt as a unique event ever to take place among Arab countries.

In an address to the seminar's closing session here Prince Hassan stressed that the door for joint

cooperation will remain wide open.

He stressed that academic work and scientific research conducted by Jordanian and Egyptian universities and scientific institutions will be helpful to development programmes in both countries.

The seminar serves as an extension to all aspects of cooperation between the two countries, Prince Hassan added.

He expressed hope that the Arab World which possesses vast resources would support scientific endeavours undertaken by Egypt and Jordan. He hoped that the seminar will be followed by others that can expand the scope of cooperation between the two countries.

Prince Hassan said that linking electric networks among Red Sea littoral countries was a necessary step to help develop their Red Sea regions.

With reference to trade between the two sides, he said, that Jordan will purchase ammonia from Egypt in exchange for phosphates and the two countries will exchange expertise in agricultural techniques applied in desert and arid regions.

Following the closing session the participants in the two-day seminar made a tour of Aqaba's economic and industrial centres.

Ministers review transport between Iraq, Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Visiting Iraqi Minister of Transport Abdul Jabbar Al Assadi conferred here Sunday with his Jordanian counterpart Farhi Obeid on ways to further bolster Iraqi-Jordanian cooperation in transport affairs.

After the meeting, Mr. Obeid said the talks centred on ways to facilitate the exchange of goods and products between the two countries and subjects pertaining to maritime shipping.

Also discussed was the subject of fuel tankers which carry Iraqi crude to the port of Aqaba and Amman and which should abide by the Jordanian government's recent instructions on axial weight, the minister said. The minister said that he discussed with his Iraqi counterpart ways to facilitate the flow of Jordanian products through the border to Iraq.

The two ministers earlier co-chaired the annual general assembly meeting of the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company. At the outset of the meeting, Mr. Obeid welcomed the Iraqi delegation and said that the meeting was a manifestation of the strong ties between the two countries and their bilateral cooperation. He paid tribute to the Iraqi people and armed forces in their heroic stand in the face of Iranian aggression.

The minister expressed hope

that the meeting will yield fruitful results and contribute further to cooperation in transport relations between Jordan and Iraq.

In reply, the Iraqi minister expressed appreciation to Jordan for its total support for Iraq in its just struggle.

Among the topics on the agenda is a report by the company board of director summing up the company's activities in 1984, the general budget and programmes for the current year and 1986, in addition to technical and administrative matters.

Following the first meeting, the Iraqi minister told reporters that the general assembly voiced satisfaction with the development and the functioning of the company which owns a fleet of trucks used on roads travelling in and through Iraqi and Jordanian territory.

The general assembly has requested the board of directors to prepare a comprehensive programme of action for 1985 aimed at developing the fleet and offering better services to Iraq.

RSS hosts Arab computer science, informatics meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) will Monday host a three-day meeting of computer specialists from Arab countries. Attending the conference will be specialists from Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, North Yemen and Morocco in addition to several experts from regional and international organisations.

An RSS spokesman told the Jordan Times that a total of 12 participants, of whom eight are from the Arab World, will take part in the meeting which is being organised by the United Nations

Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) Regional Office for Science and Technology for Arab States (ROSTAS).

The aim of the meeting is to try to establish Arab cooperation in the field of informatics prior to creating a regional network to be placed under the disposal of Arab computer experts, the spokesman said.

The delegates will review the extent of computer usage in the Arab region, training technicians and other activities pertaining to computers.



Song and dance from the Young Ambassadors

Musical messages from the Young Ambassadors

AMMAN (J.T.) — Directing three world travelling groups which presented their shows to more than 250,000 people in 1984 is the exciting but demanding job of the production team of Mark Huffman, Randy Boothe and Ron Simpson, artistic directors for the Young Ambassadors at Brigham Young University (BYU).

The Young Ambassadors will present their 90-minute musical showcase of American entertainment at the Palace of Culture on Thursday May 9 at 5.30 p.m. and Sunday May 12 at 7.30 p.m.

Together, the three men create original choreography, vocal arrangements and musical arrangements for the Young Ambassadors and another BYU group the Lamanite Generation.

Mark Huffman was assistant director for the Young Ambassadors under choreographer Dee Winterton for four years before taking on his current position as choreographer for the group. He also spent four years dancing with the Dancer's Company at BYU. While with that group, he taught movement education for the National Endowment of the Arts.

Huffman has performed in many musicals and choreographed a production of "Godspell" at the Huron Playhouse in Ohio and a production of "Pinochio" in Salt Lake City for the Promised Valley Playhouse.

Having already earned a bachelor's degree in professional dance from Brigham Young University, Huffman is currently working on the completion of a master's degree in musical theater choreography. "I want to provide ways for people to perform in wholesome, uplifting, ent-

ertainment on a professional level," he said.

Randy Boothe, the vocal coach for the groups, has had extensive experience in music performances. In 1977, he directed the Disneyland All-American College Singers and Show Band. He also directed the BYU-Hawaii A Cappella Choir, University Chorale and the internationally known Pynesian Dance Ensemble and Showcase Hawaii.

Boothe, who has traveled with the group internationally for more than 14 years, believes music can promote brotherhood among all the people of the world. "Our show presents a message of personal happiness. Friendship is our message, with music as the medium," he said.

Boothe graduated from BYU-Hawaii with a degree in fine arts. He received his master's degree in music education from Brigham Young University. In addition to directing the Young Ambassadors, Boothe is a clinician and an adjudicator for high school and college choral workshops.

In the role of music director, Ron Simpson offers a variety of skills to the performing groups. His career encompasses all areas of music production, recording, publishing and entertainment. A prolific creator of music, lyrics and scripts, he has written for all media, and has produced over two hundred musical commercials for radio and television.

Simpson began as a musician. He has worked with such star attractions as Liberace, Roy Clark, The Platters and Wayne Newton. He interrupted his performing career to earn a music degree through study at Stanford University, Sibelius Academy of Music in Finland and Brigham Young University.

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Balancing past socio-economic imbalances

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ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

No doubt, Arab efforts to develop the Red Sea region and to implement projects in agriculture, fishing, industry and technology are bound to benefit the whole Arab nation and therefore all plans should be made to ensure the participation of other Arab countries, overtaking the Red Sea in order to guarantee more progress.

Prince Hassan urged specialists and scientists to work together for fulfilling these goals and it is hoped that they will do that, offering the Arab region a brighter future.



One of NATO's most serious crises, in 1982, was over sanctions Washington planned to impose on West European firms which sold U.S.-licensed equipment to the Soviet Union for a big natural gas

Washington's measures included a grain embargo — later lifted by President Reagan — and a boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games, which sparked tit-for-tat action by the Kremlin and its allies at the Los Angeles Olv-

But the chaos of the early 1960s gradually waned as local industry and farming became geared to Soviet models and rising world sugar prices allowed Cuba an eco-

Such American film as "Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom" and "Once upon a Time in America" are currently showing in

ology, to be established, but that the management of neurological and for enhancing research poss

LETTERS

Some names corrected

Salah Salah.
Neurosurgeon
Amman.

Salah Salah,
Neurosurgeon
Amman.

Hussein greets NAAA convention

King: Jordan-PLO accord furnishes unprecedented opportunity for resolving the Middle East conflict

His Majesty King Hussein, addressing the annual convention of the National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA) in Washington Saturday, reaffirmed that Jordan will never represent or speak on behalf of the Palestinian people and reiterated support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people living in the Israeli-occupied territories as well as outside. Following is the full text of the via-satellite King's message:

Honourable members of the National Association of Arab Americans, distinguished guests:

It is a pleasure for me to address you today, through the miracle of modern technology, on the occasion of your 13th annual convention.

We in Jordan have watched with growing appreciation the emergence of "N Triple A" as a political force in the United States. We have noted the increasing effectiveness of your association in promoting the Arab position on peace and justice. You are "making a difference" because you are an integral and active part of your great society, but you also remain faithful to your noble Arab heritage.

I thank you for having acted upon my suggestion, made to you at your convention two years ago through my brother, Crown Prince Hassan, that you encourage members of the United States Congress to visit Jordan to acquaint themselves at first hand with the facts and realities of the situation here. There have been such visitors and we have all benefitted from the increased interaction.

The movement towards peace in the Middle East has never been at a more critical crossroads than it is today, and your efforts to contribute to a peaceful settlement have consequently never been more needed.

For the first time since Israel invaded and captured the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, Gaza and the Golan Heights, eighteen years ago, there exists an unprecedented opportunity for the parties involved to re-activate the peace process based on the return of territory in exchange for peace.

This opportunity should not be

missed. It is an opportunity that I know will never come again, if we fail now.

In February, we in Jordan, with our Palestinian brethren structured an initiative that represents an important breakthrough in the Arab search for peace. It is an initiative that holds enormous promise if it is received with the trust and goodwill which it has been formulated and offered.

I refer to the Jordanian-Palestinian accord concluded in February between the government of Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people recognised by the majority of nations.

This accord represents an historic and unprecedented opportunity to resolve the Middle East conflict peacefully through negotiations based upon the principles embodied in United Nations Security Council resolutions. For the first time we in Jordan, with our Palestinian brethren, have structured an initiative representing the pursuit of their goals of self-determination through peaceful means.

They have also agreed to the principle that a peace settlement should be based on the return of the captured territories of 1967 in exchange for recognition of Israel's right to exist within secure and recognised borders, as called for by United Nations Resolutions 242 and 338. The PLO has also ascertained that the right of Palestinian self-determination will be exercised within the context of a confederated state of Palestine and Jordan.

The circumstances which have created this opportunity for negotiation will not last indefinitely. For the PLO to have taken this



step, was an act of great courage.

If the PLO continues to be denied a part in the peace process, and the creeping annexation of the West Bank continues, how long will it be before the Palestinians and Arabs conclude that peace in our time is unattainable and struggle the only alternative?

In Israel, too, circumstances will not remain the same indefinitely. Despite some positive and encouraging signs among responsible elements, there are those who insist that not a single inch of the West Bank, Gaza, or the Golan should be returned. These include members of the Israeli cabinet who could assume power before long.

We do not believe that it is possible for Jordan and the PLO on their own to reach a settlement with Israel. Let me explain.

The Jordan-PLO agreement accepts the U.N. Security Council resolutions which include, among other things, the principle of the "inadmissibility or the acquisition of territory by war" derived from the United Nations Charter. These resolutions make clear that the territories captured in 1967 should be returned for Arab recognition of Israel's right to live within secure and recognised borders.

President Reagan's own initiative of Sept. 1, 1982 recommends essentially this same solution. The governing principle and negotiating formula must be: total peace for total withdrawal. All parties must be prepared to negotiate a comprehensive settlement on this basis.

It is essential for the United States, the co-sponsor of Resolution 242 which we jointly interpreted then and the author of President Reagan's initiative, to participate actively in formulating a just and comprehensive peace to insure that the principles of both are fully honoured.

I believe Jordan can be proud of its continuing efforts over the past 18 years to settle the Arab-Israeli dispute peacefully. Despite frustration, isolation and setbacks, Jordan has not wavered in its purpose.

Let me review what Jordan has done in the last two years to advance the cause of peace.

In 1982, in the wake of the tragic invasion of Lebanon, we welcomed President Reagan's courageous initiative, despite the fact that Israel flatly rejected that initiative within 24 hours.

Two weeks later, the Arab League held its summit conference in

Fez, Morocco.

Our serious efforts there were rewarded when the summit agreed on a unanimous declaration which, in its call for the United Nations Security Council to guarantee the right of all states in the region to live in peace, was an implicit Arab recognition of Israel.

Jordan continued to work to restore unity and cohesion to the Arab World. We restored diplomatic relations with Egypt.

In November, 1984, we risked the wrath of some in welcoming the Palestine National Council to meet in Amman. This meeting allowed the Palestinians to persevere in their cause.

Our efforts were rewarded when Jordan and the PLO signed the Feb. 11 agreement, which I have already described.

The Fez resolutions and the Jordan-PLO accord are the expression of the Arab commitment to live in peace with the people and the state of Israel—but only if Israel makes a similar commitment to live peacefully and on equal terms with her Arab neighbours, and particularly with a Palestinian people granted the right of self-determination.

To those in the West who seek Arab recognition of Israel's existence, we say this Arab commitment offers mutual recognition of Israeli and Palestinian national rights. To those in the West who seek security for Israel, we say this Arab commitment would guarantee the security of Israel and the Jordan-Palestine confederation—as well as all states in the area and parties to the conflict, within the context of a final comprehensive peace based on justice for all.

Finally, I would like to clear up two points about our policies which I believe are not fully understood in the United States.

First, the people who live in East Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza are Palestinians, and it is their legitimate right, along with their brothers in the diaspora, to make the decisions that will determine their own future. It is the consensus among Palestinians that the PLO is their legitimate representative in any negotiations determining their future. We are their partners according to their choice. We will never take away their right to represent themselves.

The second point I want to clarify is the concept of starting peace negotiations under the auspices of an international conference.

We believe that the Middle East crisis has such global significance that it cannot be settled in isolation. The area has often been said to be the powderkeg that could set off World War Three. It is surely a legitimate interest of other relevant parties to participate in negotiations designed to insure such a catastrophe never occurs. That is why our joint agreement suggests that peace negotiations should be conducted under international auspices.

Moreover, U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 are the foundations of our efforts for peace recognised as such in every peace initiative today.

We believe that the achievement of a just and durable peace has the best chance if the negotiation process is conducted in a context where every power with a legitimate interest in the region, particularly the five permanent members of the Security Council, have an incentive to facilitate a settlement, not to block one. We feel that such participation will also add credibility to the international guarantees that will be required to implement whatever solution is reached.

In conclusion, I want to emphasise my belief that Jordan and the PLO, having laboured long and hard on their Feb. 11 agreement, have made a significant move in the peace process. We cannot continue alone. We hope the United States will assume her special responsibilities as a superpower to support our efforts. We are counting on the "N Triple A" to do all it can to encourage that support. If peace is achieved, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you made a difference.

Thank you.

Randa Habibi

I still wear a seatbelt

SO, WE don't have to use our safety belts any more when driving inside cities — the Ministry of Interior decided so.

The ministry realised that the use of security belts inside cities "causes inconvenience to the citizen." Also, with the available speed limits, the ministry does not see the usefulness of the belt.

That is why every time I am behind the wheel, the person sitting beside me feels obliged to tell me that "Randa, why do you fasten your seat belt ... it is not obligatory any more you know?"

You see, I personally continue to use my seatbelt. You can call me whatever you want, but I am simply a person who takes time before leaving a habit.

We have taken to the habit of fastening seatbelts, you have to agree with me. Perhaps not easily, but we took it any way.

We witnessed, not too long ago, informative campaigns about the usefulness and the necessity of seatbelts from the same ministry. We were told at the beginning — softly and nicely — that we must use them for our own interest. Then, for those who did not want to understand, the ministry used the tough way: tickets and traps behind curves where drivers are caught by hiding policemen.

To come back to the recent ministry decision of people not having to use security belts inside cities, it is all right with me, but I would like someone to convince me now the same way I was convinced with the old regulations.

The ministry must launch new campaigns to tell us exactly the contrary of what it always said before. It must also give us explanations for this sudden change of opinion. It could tell us for example that all past measures were only a game to amuse us ... This is just a suggestion; I am sure the ministry can find a better one.

Then, I would also suggest that tickets — those hundreds of tickets paid by drivers without belts should be reimbursed. Because, otherwise, I personally refuse to pay.

UNRWA marked 35th anniversary on May 1

THE UNITED Nations agency responsible for looking after the Palestine refugees marked its 35th anniversary on Wednesday, May 1. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), came into being on May 1, 1950 after the U.N. General Assembly decided that the world body should act to prevent starvation and distress among Palestinians who had lost home and livelihood in the 1948 war that led to the creation of Israel.

Started as a temporary agency pending a settlement of the Palestine question, UNRWA still is temporary because the settlement has not yet been achieved. Its present three-year mandate from the General Assembly runs to June 30, 1987.

When UNRWA started work in 1950, it had 960,000 refugees on its books, a staff of 5,840 and a budget of \$10.8 million. Today as a result of natural increase there are about 2,100,000 registered refugees. The agency has a staff of 17,000 and an approved budget for 1985 of \$165 million.

The 1950 General Assembly expected the refugees to be re-established by means of works projects which would lead to the removal of the Palestinians from the relief rolls. However, host governments and the refugees resisted any move to alter the Palestinians' status before a final settlement was reached, and the works projects gave way during the fifties to an increasingly important programme of education and training.

There were 42,000 children of school age among the Palestine refugees in 1950. For many of them there were no school buildings, no furniture and no books. They sat on the ground and their teachers used sticks to draw diagrams in the sand, because there were no blackboards either.

By 1959 when Dr. John Davis of the United States became director of UNRWA, there were 126,000 school-children and the first two vocational training centres had opened.

World Refugee Year

Dr. Davis, a former U.S. assistant secretary of agriculture, now lives in Washington. He recalls: "My tenure encompassed the World Refugee Year, which presented the opportunity for UNRWA to raise in excess of \$7.5 million and use it to expand the two small vocational training centres that UNRWA had started and to build, equip and organise programmes at eight new locations. The training given at these UNRWA centres has enabled graduating students to get employment readily and, hopefully, to remain employed and self-supporting throughout their lives."

UNRWA's centres have now produced some 43,000 trained tradesmen and teachers, and more than 700,000 children have passed through UNRWA schools to take their places in the developing economy of the Middle East.

The political settlement envisaged by the General Assembly in 1950 is still not in sight, but UNRWA's ability to continue its education, health and relief services is in doubt because of uncertainty about its income.

Although the budget for normal operations this year would require \$205 million, cash income is expected to amount only to some \$138 million in voluntary contributions from governments and organisations. UNRWA has trimmed \$40 million from its running costs by internal economies, but it urgently needs another \$27 million if services to the refugees are not to be reduced.

UNRWA, under the present Commissioner-General, Ambassador Olof Rydbeck of Sweden, is directing an intensive campaign aimed at raising this sum. "We may be on the brink of financial collapse," Mr. Rydbeck said recently at his Vienna headquarters. "If there is no major increase in pledges by mid-May, I will ask the UNRWA Advisory Commission to hold an emergency session and provide guidance as to what the next step should be."

Ten governments are represented on the Advisory Commission: Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Meanwhile UNRWA's embattled staff continue to run emergency services and to cope with refugee unrest while maintaining education, health and welfare programmes in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Dr. Davis, who became the first official to hold the title of UNRWA Commissioner-General in March 1962, believes that progress towards peace in the Middle East "is possible, provided that solving the Palestine problem is placed at the top of the peace agenda, and that all parties concerned are involved in a solution of the problem, including of course the Palestinian Arabs."

"If and when real progress towards enduring peace is made in the Middle East, I can foresee a very useful role for the competent local staff that now comprises the heart of UNRWA's personnel. Whether or not they would still carry the UNRWA banner, they are competent; likely more so than would be any new body of staff that might be recruited. This new role for UNRWA staff would be in economic development." — UNRWA press release.

'Land, food and people' reveals bewildering facts

By Graeme Thomas

WITHIN 15 years, more than one billion people could be living in countries unable to grow enough food to feed them.

And almost half of them will be Africans, in countries least equipped to modernise agriculture or pay for imported food.

These are two of the challenging conclusions of a study, produced under the aegis of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), into the capacity of land in 117 developing countries to support future population growth from their own agricultural resources.

Reviewing the study's findings, FAO Director General Edouard Saouma remarked in its foreword: "By the year 2000, a world population of more than six billion will require an agricultural output some 50 to 60 per cent greater than in 1980. One of most disturbing features of this population growth is that it will be fastest in areas where land resources are least adequate to meet food needs."

Mr. Saouma was commenting on the release of "Land, Food and People", a 100-page FAO publication designed to bring the study's technical findings to a wider audience.

The land/population study on which "Land, Food and People" is based was carried out by FAO in collaboration with the U.N. Fund for Population Activities and the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis. By comparing soil and climate data from 117 developing countries with the growth requirements for 15 major food crops, researchers set out to answer scientifically the question: How many people can the developing world's farmland feed?

"Land, Food and People" shows that, overall, the 117 developing countries now cultivate less than a third of their total arable land. Their farming methods hover between the "intermediate level" (i.e. some use of draught animals, fertilisers, pesticides and improved seed on half the land) and "low level" (meaning subsistence agriculture using hand tools and no inputs).

Between 1975 and the end of the century, population in the 117 countries is expected to rise from 1.9 billion to almost 3.6 billion. Assuming that farming methods do not improve, "Land, Food and People" says, even if all the available land was used exclusively to grow food or to support livestock, it would support 1.6 times the expected population.

"When one third (of the land) is deducted for non-food crops," the FAO publication says, "only seven per cent more than the expected year 2000 population could be supported — and the population is expected to grow by another 43 per cent by the year 2025."

"Land, Food and People" identifies 64 "critical" developing countries which would be unable to feed their populations, expected to top 1.054 billion by the end of the century. Thirty-eight of the countries would, on present projections, be forced to import more than half their food supply.

The most affected region is Africa, where 29 countries with a total population of 466 million would face chronic food shortages. "Africa's prospects of feeding its future populations seem most clouded," says "Land, Food and People." "By the end of the century they would be capable of feeding only 210 million people from their own lands."

"Most of them are facing very rapid population growth, while few are seeing industry develop as fast as other regions. The capacity of many to finance the importation of their potential food deficits is not secure."

The African countries on the "critical" list are: "Cape Verde, Western Sahara, Mauritius, Rwanda, Lesotho, Mauritania, Kenya, Niger, Namibia, Algeria, Burundi, Somalia, Comoros, Ethiopia, Uganda, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Tunisia, Botswana, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Benin, Morocco, Senegal, Upper Volta, Malawi, Togo, Reunion and Mali."

The list of "critical" countries also includes:

— 15 in southwest Asia, i.e. the Middle East and Near East (195 million people): Lebanon, Israel, Kuwait, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Iran, Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Democratic Yemen, Yemen Arab Republic and Afghanistan.

— Six in Southeast Asia (with a total population of 341 million): Singapore, Viet Nam, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Bangladesh and Bhutan.

— 14 in Central America (52 million people): Netherlands Antilles, Barbados, Martinique, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Windward Islands, Puerto Rico, Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guatemala, Haiti and El Salvador.

"Land, Food and People" says, however: "Many of the 64 critical countries would be able to feed their expected populations from their own lands if they could raise the level of farming or slow down their rates of population growth. "Twenty-eight countries and territories would cease to be critical if they could apply intermediate inputs. A further 17

would cease to be critical if they could apply high inputs (i.e. Western European farming levels)."

Higher food production, the FAO publication says, would require for not only increasing use of modern inputs, better cropping patterns and conservation measures, but institutional changes, improved equity in agrarian relations, land distribution and popular participation in development.

But 19 of the 64 critical developing countries or territories — representing a population in 2000 of 104 million people — would be short of food even if they adopted "high level" farming methods.

They are Western Sahara, Mauritius, Cape Verde, Rwanda, Netherlands Antilles, Barbados, Singapore, Kuwait, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, Democratic Yemen, Yemen Republic and Afghanistan.

"These countries must look to secure sources of foreign exchange and slower population growth — as well as agricultural development — to balance food needs and food supply," the FAO publication says.

Some of them — especially those in the Middle East — already have substantial export earnings and should be able to afford continuing food imports.

But others, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa, will have great difficulty bridging the food gap.

To overcome the threatened food shortages, the study stresses two points: the need for more rapid agricultural development and measures to slow down population growth in the "critical" countries.

"In reducing the potential food requirements, every year of action

or inaction counts," the book says. "All critical countries could benefit from reduced population growth rates. In all cases, the increased in agricultural effort required to meet food needs would be less strenuous, or the additional imports required would be lower."

But to increase the level of agricultural inputs — or finance food imports — developing countries would also need greater access to technology and to stable sources of foreign exchange, says "Land, Food and People."

"Increased aid may be required

When male presenters were 'verboden' on TV

By Helmut Nagelschmitz

BERLIN (Dad) — This is a golden jubilee year for television. Fifty years ago, on March 22, 1935, the first regular TV programme in the world was transmitted in Berlin. Ursula Patzschke, the world's first TV announcer, vividly remembers the occasion.

"The reason why I was given the job," she says, "may seem surprising. Men looked like spectres on the screen with their beards. So they were verboten. The programme presenter had to be a woman."

The technological development that was the precursor of television dates back over a century. German inventor Paul Nipkow was granted the first TV patent for his Nipkow disc in 1884. It used the disc, a selenium cell and a lightbulb for reproduction.

His principle of mechanical

shooting and reproduction of pictures was improved by constant developments over the years and by 1906 the first electronic reproduction method, the Braun tube, or cathode ray tube, was devised.

Fully electronic TV emerged in the early 1930s. After several years of trials the Reich Radio Corporation in Berlin began regular transmissions — an hour and a half three times a week — in March 1935.

Transmissions were limited to Berlin and could only be seen by a handful of people, there being no TV sets in use. Yet later that year the first live transmissions were broadcast, using a fully electronic camera.

Developments were brought to a halt by the war. TV didn't really come into its own until after the World War II, and it was not until 20 years after the war, in 1967, that colour TV was launched in the Federal Republic of Germany.

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De Angelis awarded victory

Prost disqualified from first place in San Marino race

IMOLA, Italy (R) — Alain Prost of France was disqualified from first place in the San Marino Grand Prix motor race Sunday after his McLaren car was found afterwards to be under weight.

Victory was awarded to Italian Elio de Angelis, who had finished second in a Lotus.

Subsequent drivers moved up one place, with Thierry Boutsen of Belgium second in an Arrows, Patrick Tambay of France third in a Renault, Niki Lauda of Austria fourth in a McLaren and Nigel Mansell of Britain fifth in a Williams.

Prost, in a McLaren, had looked set to settle for a third place finish behind the Lotus of Brazilian Ayrton Senna and the Ferrari of hard-charging Swede Stefan Johansson with only three of the 60 laps remaining.

But Senna, who had led throughout and seemed certain to repeat his success in Portugal of two weeks ago suddenly slowed and appeared to have run out of fuel.

Johansson, making only his second appearance in the Ferrari on the team's home track, shot ahead but he too ground to a halt moment later. A petrol shortage was again suspected.

Their withdrawals enabled Prost, winner of seven races last season, to coast home first — and he too stopped on the circuit after taking the flag.

Italian Elio de Angelis, the only driver on the same lap as Prost, finished second in his Lotus.

Belgian Thierry Boutsen came an unexpected third in his Arrows, followed by the Renault of Frenchman Patrick Tambay.

Reigning World Champion Niki Lauda of Austria was fifth for McLaren, gaining his first points of the season, and Britain's Nigel Mansell battled home sixth in a Williams.

Iraq defeats Qatar, move to next World Cup stage

CALCUTTA (R) — Iraq beat Qatar 2-1 (halftime 1-1) to win the World Cup Asian Sub Group 1B section Sunday.

Scorers for Iraq were Ahmed Alammation and Karim Alawi while Mansoor Muflih Bakheet scored Qatar's goal. Jordan was the third member of the group.

Final standings	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Iraq	4	3	0	1	7	6	6
Qatar	4	2	0	2	6	3	4
Jordan	4	1	0	3	3	7	2

Maleeva ousted in semifinals

HOUSTON (R) — Unseeded Elise Burgin of the United States upset second-seeded Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria 6-4, 7-6 (8-6) Saturday in the semifinals of a \$150,000 tennis tournament.

She will face top-seeded American Martina Navratilova in the finals.

Navratilova eliminated third-seeded Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia 6-3, 6-0.

Kriek upsets Smid, faces Arias in final

LAS VEGAS (R) — Unseeded Johan Kriek of the United States upset sixth-seed Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia Saturday night in the semifinals of a \$312,000 tennis tournament and will face American Jimmy Arias in the finals.

Kriek caught fire midway through his match and beat Smid, seeded sixth, 6-4, 6-3.

Arias reached the finals only after struggling past the lightly regarded Ken Flach of the United States 7-6 (10-8), 7-5.

The winner in the best 3-of-5 set in the final match will earn \$80,000. The loser gets \$40,000.

Smid held a 4-3 lead, but then Kriek won eight straight games. Kriek broke Smid twice in the first set to win it 6-4 and then jumped to a commanding 5-0 lead in the second set and coasted in from there.

Kriek, rated number 17 in the world stayed back most of the match and used foot speed to get position on his returns. Kriek had Smid running back and forth all match.

"I tried to hit really deep shots and run him around a bit," said Kriek, a native of South Africa, who now holds American citizenship.

Arias, who was extended to three sets, including four tie-breakers in his previous three matches this week, had to storm back against Flach.

Arias, rated number 30 in the world, led 5-0 in the first set tie-breaker. But he double-faulted twice, and suddenly, Flach led 8-7 and had set point opportunity. But he hit into the net to tie it 8-8 and then Arias scored on passing and cross court shots to win 10-8.

Arias took a 3-0 lead in the second set but again Flach rallied to tie 5-5. But as he had done all week Arias finished strong, winning the final two games.

Arias' serve was the key in his victory.

The 20-year-old Arias appeared at a post-match news conference with a right shoulder packed in ice.

"I'm not concerned about my shoulder, I'm more concerned about my stamina. I have a virus and I'm having a little trouble breathing."

Time running out for challenger Montero

GRENOBLE, France (R) — Antoine Montero steps through the ropes to fight for Argentine Santos Laciar's world flyweight crown Monday knowing time is against him.

The 28-year-old Frenchman, beaten by Mexican holder Gabriel Bernal in his bid for the World Boxing Council (WBC) title last June, is more than aware that another defeat could spell the end of his world title ambitions.

"I cannot afford to miss another chance," said the Madrid-born challenger as he concluded his preparation.

Montero, who meets the tiny Argentine for the World Boxing Association (WBA) crown, stacked all on dispossessing Bernal. He relinquished his European title and fought ferociously for three rounds before being stopped in the 11th and suffering a broken jaw.

The gallant Frenchman will be roared on by 10,000 compatriots during the fight, which was originally scheduled for March 6 but

postponed because Laciar injured his right wrist in training.

But Laciar promises to have too much experience and power for Montero and should deny the Frenchman yet again.

The 26-year-old champion has been training hard since arriving here two weeks ago and has refused suggestions that he is growing weary of boxing after a three-year reign as holder.

"I still want to fight and I will prove it tomorrow," he said.

Laciar said he had studied videotapes of Montero's fights before leaving Argentina and predicted: "It should be a great fight. He likes to take the initiative — and so do I."

Laciar, who is based in Cordoba, last defended his title in December when he outclassed Hilario Zepaia of Panama in Buenos Aires. He became WBA champion in March 1981 when he took on holder Pete Mathubela in his south African stronghold of Soweto and knocked him out in the seventh round.

Zaragoza takes WBC crown

ORANJESTAD, Aruba (R) — Daniel Zaragoza of Mexico Saturday night took the vacant World Boxing Council (WBC) bantamweight title after Freddie Jackson of the United States was disqualified for butting.

Jackson, who had looked a likely winner for most of the fight, was led sobbing from the ring after

Under WBC rules, Zaragoza must now fight the next available contender for the WBC title within 90 days. Boxing officials and promoters Saturday night were however uncertain who the next challenger would be.

Yugoslav climber falls to death after conquering peak

KATHMANDU (R) — A Yugoslav climber fell to his death hours after conquering one of the world's highest peaks by a route never used before, Nepal's tourism ministry said Sunday.

It said Borut Bergant, 30, a primary school teacher from Trzin, lost his footing on April 22 and fell to his death as he and Tomislav Cesen, also from Yugoslavia, were making their descending 8,505 metre (27,904 feet) Yalung Kang.

Bergant's death was the first in the Nepalese Himalayas this year. He was married with two daughters.

The two men scaled the peak by the north face, taking 10 hours for the final ascent, the ministry said. They stayed at the top for half an hour in fine weather, taking photographs and planting the flags of Nepal and Yugoslavia, it added.

Members of the team the two men belonged to could not find Bergant's body and abandoned plans to send others to the summit after his death.

Spend a Buck coasts to Kentucky Derby triumph

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky (R) — Spend a Buck jumped to an early lead, held it for the entire race and coasted across the finish line to win the 111th Kentucky Derby by five lengths at Churchill Downs racetrack Saturday.

The running time was two minutes and one-fifth seconds, just three-fifths of a second off the track record set by Secretariat in 1973.

Stephan's Odyssey closed strongly from far back for second place. The favourite, Chief's Crown, was a neck behind in third.

Spend a Buck broke alertly and quickly opened a three-length lead going into the first turn.

Winning jockey Angel Cordero Jr. did not attempt to slow down the pace, sizzling the first six furlongs in 1 minute, 9 and 3/5 seconds.

Chief's Crown, who went off as the 6-5 favourite, gamely tried to make a race of it as he tracked Spend a Buck through the first eight furlongs.

But with one furlong to go, Chief's Crown was an obviously tiring horse. He surrendered second place to the fast-closing Stephan's Odyssey, with just a few

yards before the finish.

The expected duel between Eternal Prince and Spend a Buck did not develop, after Eternal Prince broke poorly and was boxed in behind a wall of horses going into the first turn. Then Cordero gave Spend a Buck the head and he controlled the race from start to finish.

It was the third fastest running of the Derby.

Spend a Buck earned \$408,800 for his owner, Dennis Diaz, who had purchased him as a yearling for \$12,500.

Spend a Buck paid \$10.20 to win as the second choice of the crowd.

His trainer, Cam Gambolati, said: "He has matured greatly in the last three races and I don't know yet how great he is."

Spend a Buck was not highly regarded when 1985 began, he has now run off three consecutive wire-to-wire victories that have left his opposition far behind.

"He could have run two miles today," Cordero said.

Richard Migliore, Eternal Prince's jockey, said the horse was upset by the yelling and screaming of the crowd and cocked his head

to the side just before the gate opened.

"I did the best I could to keep him alert, but he was too interested in the crowd to get a clean break from the gate," Migliore said.

Gambolati said Spend a Buck had improved markedly after undergoing knee surgery last November. At that time, bone chips were removed from the knee.

Gambolati added that he was "shocked" when his horse opened such an easy early lead.

"I really figured he couldn't make the lead. That other horse (Eternal Prince) trainer kept saying all week he was going to make the lead."

"When we went out to that long lead and Chief's Crown was behind me, I said Chief's Crown has to come to get me. I wasn't concerned about the fast fractions because I had Cordero on him," Gambolati said.

Chief's Crown never made a dent in Spend a Buck's long lead. "I didn't want to go after Spend a Buck too soon," said Donald Macbeth, rider of Chief's Crown. "That was not the plan."

Mecir claims W. German Open

HAMBURG, West Germany (R) — Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia produced a dazzling display of tennis to beat Sweden's Henrik Sundstrom 6-4, 6-1, 6-4 and claim the West German Open title Sunday.

The devastating Mecir has claimed three victories in as many days against Swedish players on their favoured slow clay court surface and his astonishing performances this week mark him out as one of the most exciting players on the circuit.

The 20-year-old Czechoslovak completely outclassed Joakim Nyström and top seed Mats Wilander in the quarter and semifinals respectively, and for most of Sunday's game he was in total control.

After a shaky start in which he made a series of unforced errors, ninth-seed Mecir trailed 4-2 before

finding his rhythm.

But then he hit his thrilling best, taking 14 of the next 15 games to lead 4-0 in the final set, leaving Sundstrom looking bewildered and demoralised.

The Swede took some risks and forced his way back to 4-4 as Mecir seemed to suffer a loss of concentration but the Czechoslovak produced some breath-taking shots in the last two games to finish the match in one hour 42 minutes.

"I am very happy because I have beaten a few good clay court players," Mecir said afterwards.

"I was a bit scared in the third set but not too much. The first set was the most important. When I came back to 4-4 I felt it was going my way."

Henrik has more speed than Mats and I didn't expect such

strong shots at the beginning."

Before Sunday, Mecir had dropped just 18 games in his five matches and no-one had managed to take more than three games off him in a set. "He's playing very well at the moment," Sundstrom said. "If you don't play your best shot you have no chance."

At one stage in the second set the Swede resorted to a succession of slow, lofted balls in an unsuccessful effort to break Mecir's rhythm. But the Czechoslovak outfoxed Sundstrom with a combination of angled winners and superbly executed drop shots.

Mecir, now ranked 27 in the world, first gave notice of his huge potential in Philadelphia last January where he beat Jimmy Connors to reach the final before losing to John McEnroe.

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مساء ٩:٣٠ في ١٢ ايار ١٩٨٥
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S. Arabia comes to terms with recession

RIYADH — In the past year the effect of recession on a society which had become used to seemingly limitless wealth has become the main preoccupation and talking point among Saudis.

Thanks to the international oil glut Saudi Arabia's oil revenues are now a quarter of what they were four years ago — \$28 billion compared with more than \$110 billion in 1981.

The government is reducing its spending. The Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco) index of construction contract awards fell from 680 in mid-1982 to 250 last autumn, at which point the company decided the index was no longer very interesting as an indicator of the state of the economy and ceased to publish it.

Hundreds of small enterprises have stopped doing business and one or two bigger companies have collapsed.

Among the banks the main subject of discussion is the default of private borrowers and the difficulty of obtaining the repayment of loans through the courts.

The most common reaction of Saudis to the recession is to say that it is good for them. It is argued that the boom of the 1970s and early 1980s could not last and that increasing competition will weed out weak companies which relied mainly on personal connections to win business. The economy should become leaner and more efficient.

Private sector to play active role

From now on it is the intention that the private sector, which has

made enormous profits in the last decade, should take part of the burden previously borne by the government, and should play a more active, higher risk role in the development of the economy, mainly through investing in more sophisticated industries.

This, together with the need for greater efficiency and the development of Saudi manpower (to make the kingdom less dependent on socially disruptive and expensive foreign labour) is the theme of the fourth five year plan for 1985-90, which was published at the end of March.

In present economic conditions the plan is no more than a statement of general intentions and a list of many of the projects that the government would like to implement.

The spending figure attached to it is Saudi riyals (SR) 1 trillion (SR1,000 billion or \$280 billion), which is exactly five times the spending target of the 1985-86 budget. As the very round nature of the figure implies, the government has little idea of what revenues it will be receiving over the next five years.

Its income could fall dramatically if there is a cut in the price of oil, but it is certainly unlikely to rise significantly above current levels.

The question which hangs over the plan is whether, for all the relaxed attitude to the recession of the government and private sector, Saudi businessmen will really be prepared to invest in more ambitious projects in future.

After living for a decade with government policies which were

designed actively to enrich them, businessmen may find working in a "normal" economy less pleasant than they imagine.

It may also be that young people just leaving university will be less happy than the establishment hopes to find that they cannot earn the incomes that their predecessors who left in the 1970s earned.

One hears it said that they will accept their bad luck with grace, or that anyway they will be sharing in the fortunes of their relations — though in fact extended Arab families share their money less widely than is often imagined.

None of the discussion of the Saudi economy seems to have had any effect on internal politics. The kingdom has been as calm in the last 12 months as it has been every year since 1980.

The government moves extremely slowly on the various political issues that face it, but its slowness seems to be accepted by the mass of the population.

There is a large and growing contingent among the middle classes that would like Saudi Arabia to become a more liberal, politically freer society in which they were allowed to have some influence on government, but these people are mostly very comfortably off and are not in any sense a threat to the established order.

They are balanced by an equally large middle-class contingent which seems wholeheartedly to endorse the government's cautious attitude to change. (A former Western ambassador to Saudi Arabia remarked recently that the Saudis were the most conservative people he had met.)

Despite the expectations of part of the middle class population there has been no cabinet reshuffle — in fact there have been only incidental changes in the council of ministers since 1975.

On the other hand, after years

of speculation about the appointment of a new governor for the Eastern Province, the oil-bearing region next to the Gulf, a change was made at last in early 1985. One of the king's sons, the energetic former businessman, Prince Mohammad, replaced the ageing and silent Sheikh Abdul-Muhsin Ibn Jiluwi.

It is being said that there will soon be an announcement on the creation of a Majlis as Shura, the consultative council of appointed deputies which will advise the king. The Majlis has been promised for several years but was forgotten until the king raised the matter last autumn.

The intention is that the Majlis should be composed of members drawn from regional councils in the 14 provinces, and that the regional councils in some way should be elected. In Riyadh the Majlis members will have three main roles: To approve the budget, to discuss legislation and to question officials.

A committee headed by Prince Naif, the minister of the interior, and including the minister of pilgrimage and the chairman of the board of grievances, gave its recommendations on the Majlis to the king early last year. The delay in implementation is being caused mainly by opposition in the ranks of the royal family and the religious establishment.

It is also feared that once the process of political reform begins it will run out of control.

Although the king himself is certainly in favour of the Majlis as Shura he will not announce it until all the elements at present opposed to the scheme have been persuaded to accept it. Then, members of his family say it is still his intention to introduce the Majlis, the charter of government and the provincial reforms together — Financial Times news feature.

Murdoch may clinch TV deal this week

NEW YORK (R) — Australian publisher Rupert Murdoch, who plans to become a U.S. citizen to buy seven American television stations, expects to complete the \$2 billion deal this week, he said in an interview Saturday.

In the television interview with the Cable News Network (CNN), he confirmed he was applying to change his citizenship to clear the way for the purchase of Metromedia Inc.

The group owns stations in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Washington, Dallas, Houston and Boston.

"The whole deal, including Boston, is contemplated to be slightly in excess of \$2 billion," he told CNN.

Murdoch's interests include newspapers in Australia, the United States and Britain, including the London Times.

He said he will buy WCVB-TV in Boston but it is to be sold immediately to Hearst Publications as part of the overall transaction.

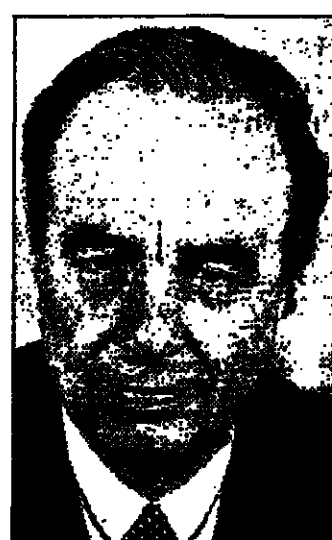
The Hearst Corp announced Saturday it had reached agreement in principle to pay \$450 million for WCVB-TV "in connection with another major transaction involving Metromedia," the details of which will be announced on Monday.

The diversified media company gave no other details.

Mr. Murdoch said he was not selling the New York Post but was considering the sale of the weekly Village Voice, the other paper he owns in New York.

Coworkers of a television station and newspaper in the same market are prohibited but Mr. Murdoch told CNN he had two years to decide whether to divest himself of his clashing interests.

U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulations



also prevent aliens owning more than 25 per cent of a broadcast company.

Negotiations are being held between Metromedia, Mr. Murdoch's News America Publishing Co and 20th-Century Fox Film Corp, which is co-owned by Mr. Murdoch and Mr. Marvin Davis, who is an equal partner in the proposed deal.

As an alternative to selling off newspapers in cities where interests clash Mr. Murdoch could ask for a waiver of the rules, which the FCC has never granted in the past, FCC sources said Friday.

Israeli firm begins work in Liberia

LONDON — Israel's Yona International construction firm has started work on a \$20 million contract to build a new defence ministry complex in the Liberian capital of Monrovia, underlining the close economic and military ties which are developing between the two countries following Liberia's restoration of diplomatic ties with Israel.

Along with 27 other black African states, Liberia severed its links with Israel after the 1973 Middle East war. In 1982 Zaire became the first to restore ties, and Liberia followed suit in 1983.

Yona International holds a 37-year concession, worth an estimated \$1 billion, to develop Liberia's wood industry and to implement a series of major construction projects.

Present at the ceremony marking the start of work on the new defence ministry were President Samuel Doe and the Israeli ambassador to Monrovia (CAABU Bulletin).

China to give aid to Sudan

PEKING (R) — China will send Sudan 15,000 tonnes of maize in relief food aid, the New China News Agency said Sunday.

The aid is the latest in a series of large grain shipments to drought-stricken African countries by China, which has a large surplus, particularly of maize.

Pakistan, Bangladesh seek Western aid

PARIS (R) — Pakistan and Bangladesh, which both suffered crop losses last year, will be asking the West for more aid at World Bank meetings in Paris this week, bank sources said.

Pakistan has said it will seek \$1.8 billion for the year up to June 1986, similar to the amount it was promised for the current year.

Three-quarters of its requests relate to development projects in fields such as industrial and agricultural modernisation and infrastructure and the rest will pay for imports.

Investment in energy projects is also likely to be given priority. The World Bank already helps to fund oil and gas exploration and hydro-electric schemes in the Indus River basin.

Western aid to Pakistan has been used to discourage poppy growing for heroin and for the relief of Afghan refugees in camps near the border with Afghanistan and the sources said this was likely to continue.

The World Bank said in background notes on Pakistan: "Sustained high economic growth will require reforms in two areas — public investment and foreign trade performance."

Pakistan's economic growth prospects in 1985 looked good in spite of uncertainty over its balance of payments, it said.

Pakistan's economy improved steadily between 1977 and 1984 while Bangladesh had been "highly dependent on external assistance" since it was founded in 1971 from the former East Pakistan.

In 1984, foreign aid accounted for 40 per cent of the Dacca government's resources, 50 per cent

of investment and about 55 per cent of import payments, the bank said.

Bank officials declined to say how much aid Bangladesh was seeking for the year up to June 1986.

It was allocated \$1.72 billion for 1984-85 and diplomatic sources said that after crop losses caused by floods in the past year, the new request was unlikely to be lower than last year's.

The bank said of Bangladesh: "Even under the most optimistic assumptions for growth of exports and national savings, substantial dependence on aid will persist for the foreseeable future."

It continued: "Economic growth prospects over the next five years depend on the availability of external resources. The immediate food crisis has passed, but the impact of the floods will continue to be registered in other aspects of economic management for some time to come."

The meeting to discuss aid for Pakistan is scheduled for Monday and Tuesday and the one on Bangladesh will be held on Thursday and Friday.

Belgium, Canada, France, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Britain, the United States, West Germany and several international organisations will participate in both meetings.

Australia, Austria, Denmark and Finland will join the talks on Bangladesh and Italy will attend the session on Pakistan.

World Bank criticises Indonesian trade policies

JAKARTA (R) — The World Bank in a confidential report praised Indonesia for remarkable economic improvements but criticised the government for inward-oriented trade policies which risked stunting the nation's growth.

The bank said in its annual review on Indonesia that the economy had achieved 6.5 per cent growth last year, nearly two per cent higher than the previous year, because of sound economic management and prudent borrowing.

At the end of 1984 most economic indicators looked remarkably healthy, the bank said. Inflation was sharply down, agricultural growth was strong, government savings grew, and Indonesia was awash with foreign exchange reserves.

After lavish praise for these achievements, the bank strongly criticised trade and industry policies.

The report, obtained by Reuters, warned that the economy — which relies on oil and gas for 70 per cent of foreign exchange — was far too vulnerable.

It called on Indonesia, the world's fifth most populous country, to dismantle complex protectionist barriers.

These could stunt the nation's growth and made it hard to switch the economy away from oil dep-

endence, the bank said. The report said growth in the next two years (1985-1986) would be lower than last year and probably under four per cent annually because of poor oil demand.

The bank said oil was a narrow and vulnerable source of foreign exchange earnings.

Indonesia belongs to OPEC, produces around 1.4 million barrels a day (b/d) and is the biggest Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) exporter in the world.

The bank told Jakarta a strong industrial base was vital to ensure growth and absorb the 17 million people joining the present workforce of 65 million in the next decade.

"Meeting the employment challenge depends crucially on the skill with which (Jakarta) manages the transition from oil dependency to a more diversified semi-industrialised economy," it said.

Recent moves to streamline

customs, cut port costs and lower nominal tariffs improved the economic climate for growth but more should be done, according to the bank.

It said some industries were still protected by import bans which sheltered them from outside competition but made them inefficient and their products expensive.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, MAY 6, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to project yourself and your ideas; to make whatever changes you have been contemplating in a direct manner, and for planning any future trips or jaunts.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Be alert to some new condition that arises through which you can get a new viewpoint as to how best to advance in your career.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Your intuition is working fine now, and you can thereby gain many new assets. Look at your mate from a different viewpoint.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You have a good, honest partner who is intelligent and can give you the right advice for getting ahead faster.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Get right down to the work ahead of you, and you can accomplish a great deal.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) State clearly to your pals just what kind of pleasures you wish to enjoy with them so that there will be no arguments later.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You have been wanting to make changes at home and this is the day for doing so. Invite guests in who can be of help to you.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You can state your ideas very precisely to your partners and they will cooperate quickly. Avoid one who can be very under-handed.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) It would be well to get into the financial side of your dealings since there is an opportunity to gain more assets.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You usually think big, but now you must enlarge your vision even more since the planets are favorable for greater gain.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get into the quiet of your study and make a new plan of action so that you can become more affluent and important.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You can be typically Aquarian now. Plan to see as many persons as possible. Be sure to pursue personal aims.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get out early into the business world and accomplish what you set out to do since the planets are favorable.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY — he or she will be one who can view everything from its widest potential, and from earlier years will have a desire to travel. Teach to respect others more and not to be overly independent. Your progeny will become very popular since the mind here is exceptional.

Mexican trade liberalisation draws protests from industry

MEXICO CITY (R) — When cars manufactured here were exported to the United States last year, retailers had to remove "made in Mexico" badges before customers would buy them.

It was a stark reminder of the reputation for shoddiness and inefficiency that dogs Mexican manufacturers, who traditionally have tried to export only what they cannot sell at home and have taken little note of what overseas customers demand.

"They make a pink box and try to sell it abroad without realising that more sophisticated buyers want the choice between a pink, a green, a blue and a yellow box," said a Canadian banker.

The government of president Miguel De La Madrid, hoping to reduce the country's dependence on oil exports, has announced measures to liberalise trade and boost manufactured exports.

These include offering tax breaks to exporters and speeding up the reduction of import restrictions which began last year. Exporters will also be able to import goods for up to 40 per cent of the value of what they sell abroad.

"Promotion of non-oil exports and efficient import substitution is crucial for the medium-term balance of payments prospects," a recent finance ministry report said.

But the moves are drawing sharp protests from the country's sheltered manufacturers.

Two major industry chambers predicted that dismantling protection would destroy companies and lead to excessive unemployment.

Many foreign bankers remain sceptical about Mexico's willingness or ability to face tough world markets.

The bankers generally welcome moves to liberalise trade but fear Mexico's gradual economic recovery will swallow up what might otherwise have been sold abroad.

"It is, after all, much easier to sell to the captive market at home than go through all the red tape of exporting," said one diplomat.

Mexico has long resisted opening up its market and has consistently refused to join GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), the world's leading commerce forum which aims to

expand and liberalise free trade. And Trade), the world's leading commerce forum which aims to expand and liberalise free trade.

But the need to modernise and diversify was brought home sharply by an economic crash in 1982.

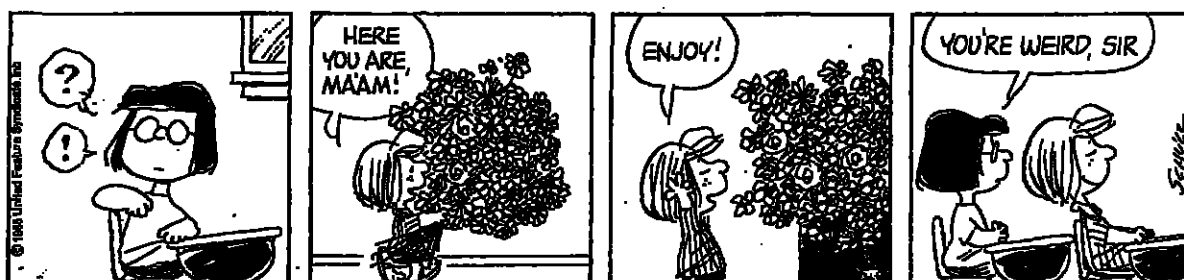
To avoid a repeat, the country has been promoting non-oil exports like cars, fish, cotton and petrochemicals.

But oil still brings in 75 per cent of Mexico's average export earnings of around \$23 billion, while its manufactured sales abroad accounted for just 1.1 per cent of the \$900 billion world total for 1983.

Finance ministry under-secretary Mr. Francisco Suarez Davila said local exporters had been slow to take up available bank credit. Even loans from foreign state export-import banks and the multinational World Bank, which often carry favourable interest rates, were being ignored.

"In many sectors we have seen the spread of excessive prices and profits under the protection of an extraordinarily protected internal market," he added.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff

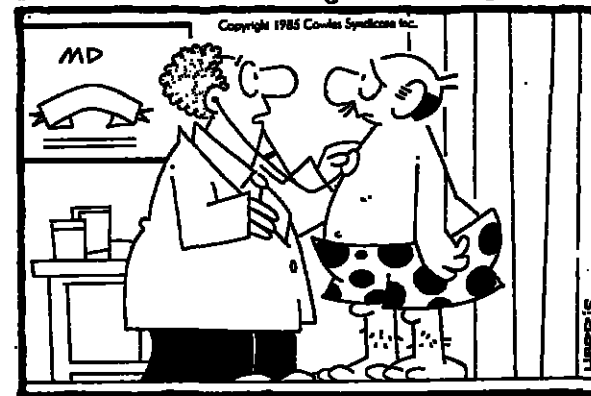


Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



"Instead of a heartbeat, I'm getting the Morse code distress signal!"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NACAL

ABDEK

TASSID

COHMER

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

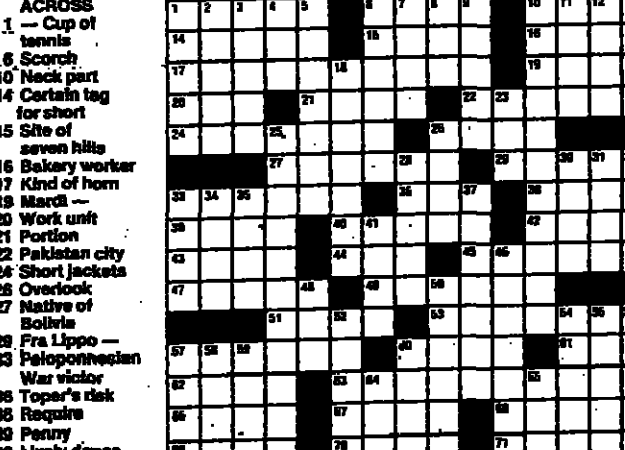
Answer here: "COHMER" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GULLY AIDED MOSQUE OUTING

Answer: How the old curmudgeon stalked out of that restaurant — IN A DUDGEON

THE Daily Crossword

by William Canine



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Yesterday's Puzzle Solvers:

1. Stick for a field game

2. Optimism

3. "my brother's keeper"

4. A Barrymore

5. Verbs two

6. Describing some dens

7. Leisurely movement in music

8. System

9. King

10. Author Emily

11. Lincoln athlete

12. Swiftest runner

13. Wooden base

14. Supersonic actor

15. Descartes

16. Sow

17. Like some seeds

DOWN

1. Gambler

2. Wasp

3. Edge

4. Shogun

5. Cold

Andy Capp



Soviets accuse Bonn of 'raising tension in Europe'

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The Official News Agency TASS has accused West Germany of "revising the results of the World War II and working up tensions in Central Europe" since joining NATO 30 years ago.

The statement, made in a TASS commentary on Sunday's 30th anniversary of West German entry into NATO, said this had been Bonn's policy for the last three decades except in the 1970s.

The commentary reflected Soviet dislike of the centre-right coalition now in power in Bonn and its preference for the detente forged by Social Democrats under Chancellor Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt.

TASS presented West German membership of NATO as a step taken by the Soviets' Western World War II allies to rekindle German militarism.

West Germany's entry into NATO 30 years ago was "the final and crushing blow to the decision of the powers of the anti-Hitler coalition which provided for the creation of guarantees that the threat of war would never emanate from German soil in the future," TASS said.

West Germany quickly became "one of the strongest capitalist countries in military terms," TASS said, claiming that every major West German industrial enterprise makes some military-related products.

"In the past 30 years West German authorities, except in the 1970s, pursued a policy aimed at revising the results of the Second World War and working up tensions in Central Europe," TASS said.

"Such a course is steered in parallel with peace-endangering actions taken by leading circles of NATO, the U.S. administration first and foremost, which turned West German territory into a huge depot of nuclear missiles."

It claimed this arms build-up would be exacerbated by what it said was West German agreement to participate in U.S. plans for a space-based missile defence.

"West Germany's arms build-up in its turn encourages the adherents of revenge and aggression to step up their dangerous activities," TASS continued. "All this is a natural outcome of the NATO policy aimed at reviving militarism in the FRG (Federal Republic of Germany)."

TASS said the seven-nation summit which ended in Bonn Saturday had proved ineffective and helpless in the face of the West's economic problems.

"Nobody really expected the Bonn meeting to provide a fundamental solution to the acute commercial, economic and monetary-financial problems of the capitalist world," TASS said in a commentary.

"But few people would predict that the meeting could prove so ineffective and helpless on these issues... there is every indication

that the most acute trade and economic difficulties tearing the 'club of seven' apart will only sharpen, thus marring political relations between them."

TASS said U.S. President Reagan had tried to give the summit a political tone "but the United States failed to make any visible political gains."

Mr. Reagan was dealt a setback at the conclusion of the economic summit when France prevented the leaders of seven industrial nations from setting a date for new trade talks.

Mr. Reagan was described by Treasury Secretary James Baker as disappointed with the outcome on the trade issue, but "genuinely pleased" overall with the allies' 11th annual summit.

"We all got what we wanted," Mr. Reagan said as he walked with other leaders to hear West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl read the final communiqué in the Bundestag, the federal parliament.

The statement said summit members believe trade talks "should begin as soon as possible. Most of us think that this should be in 1986."

Despite this disagreement, the seven nations pledged to work toward world economic recovery and to resist pressure to protect their own markets from outside competition.

Mr. Reagan's biggest victory was lining up Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan and West Germany behind his strategy for arms talks with the Soviet Union.



LOVE BOAT: The gondola bows as the Venetian waterway near the Anglican Church in Venice Sunday, the last leg of the royal couple's visit to Italy (AP wirephoto)

Sokolov calls 'Star Wars' a ruse

LONDON (R) — Soviet Defence Minister Sergei Sokolov has accused the United States of using its "Star Wars" anti-missile programme as a ruse behind which it could secretly develop space-based offensive weapons.

"The so-called 'Strategic Defence Initiative' of President R. Reagan is called 'defensive' only for cover-up purposes," he said in an interview with the official Soviet News Agency TASS.

"But actually, it is aimed at the development of a new class of weapons — strike space systems," Marshal Sokolov said.

Marshal Sokolov also denied that the Soviet Union was violating its self-imposed moratorium on the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Washington's arms policy, he charged, was based on the hope of making a nuclear surprise attack on the Soviet Union while remaining immune to Soviet reprisals.

The interview, a detailed discussion of the Kremlin's difference with Washington over arms control and the nuclear balance, was distributed in translation by the English-language service of TASS and reported by Radio Moscow's World Service.

Marshal Sokolov said an approximate balance existed between the Soviet Union and the West in both strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons, but added that the facts were being twisted by Washington "to justify its unprecedented military programmes and arms build-up."

In strategic arms, he said, "the USSR has a bit more delivery vehicles while the USA has an edge in the number of warheads. But in general there exists the approximate equality."

In intermediate-range nuclear forces, he said, "NATO countries have the edge both in delivery vehicles — missiles and planes — and in the number of warheads fitted by these vehicles in one launching."

Washington, he said, distorted the tallies by leaving out British and French missiles and America's medium-range and carrier-based warplanes.

On the SS-20 moratorium, announced on April 7 by new Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Marshal Sokolov said: "The United States... rejected the Soviet initiative out of hand, thus calling into question the sincerity of its statements concerning readiness to reach agreement con-

cerning nuclear arms reduction." "Now," he continued, "Washington officials are making irresponsible pronouncements to the effect that the moratorium... is not being observed. Let me put it straight: This is deliberate and malicious disinformation."

"The USSR sticks by its words. It is not and will not be adding a single missile or single plane to its intermediate-range forces in the European part of the country for the duration of the moratorium."

Attacking the "Star Wars" plans again, Sokolov said: "What are they in Washington really up to? They seek to create an anti-missile shield over the United States, to simultaneously deploy strategic first-strike offensive armaments, new strategic space-based forces intended to hot targets on earth, in the sea, in the atmosphere and in outer space."

"It is not difficult to see that if such plans of the United States are materialised, then Washington's strategists may have the temptation, under the cover of the space anti-missile shield, to risk the use of nuclear and space weapons for dealing a strike on the Soviet Union and its allies, counting to go off with impunity."

S. Africa seals off black township

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa (R) — Police and troops sealed off a black township in South Africa's riot-torn eastern Cape province Sunday and the government said it was done to normalise living conditions.

State police helped by railway police and the defence force cordoned off Kwanobuhle township, near Uitenhage, Deputy Defence Minister Adrian Vlok said in a statement.

"The action was taken pursuant to numerous requests from law-abiding citizens of Kwanobuhle that effective steps be taken to normalise living conditions," said Mr. Vlok, who is also deputy law and order minister.

The operation was of limited size, he said.

More than 150 blacks have died in widespread rioting this year, focused on the eastern Cape. Police shot dead 20 people in clashes at another black township near Uitenhage in March.

Last year, 7,000 troops and police sealed off riot-hit black townships south of Johannesburg in an unprecedented show of force to deter unrest.

On Saturday riot police in Namibia (South West Africa) fired teargas to disperse about 300 supporters of SWAPO commemorating the seventh anniversary of a raid by South African troops on a guerrilla base in Angola, police and eyewitnesses said.

Namibian Security police chief Col. Sarel Strydom told Reuters by telephone from the Namibian capital, Windhoek, that the crowd was taking part in an illegal gathering.

A magistrate this week banned all gatherings in Windhoek over the weekend because of the anniversary of a May 4, 1978, raid by the South African Defence Force on a SWAPO (South West Africa Peoples Organisation) base at Cassinga, 400 kilometres north of the Namibian border.

Thais launch operation to flush out Vietnamese

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — Thai marines backed by air strikes have launched a major operation to flush out Vietnamese troops who had intruded into Thailand, a senior Thai officer said Sunday.

The Vietnamese had entered Thailand from Kampuchea and were pursuing Kampuchean guerrillas, said the officer, who asked not to be identified.

"We are using everything we have" against the intruders, said the officer. The operation was in Chantaburi province along the southern stretch of the border with Kampuchea.

The officer said Vietnamese troops, pursuing Khmer Rouge guerrillas, had crossed the frontier into Chamrak village, perched on high terrain about 320 kilometres east of Bangkok.

Vietnam invaded Kampuchea in 1978 and is still battling Kampuchean resistance guerrillas. Vietnamese troops have intruded into

Thailand several times this year in operations against Kampuchean guerrillas based near the Thai border.

The officer said Thai border patrol units first spotted the intruders on April 20, but there had been no major clashes between Thai and Vietnamese until Saturday's operation.

He said he could not provide casualty figures or other details. The English-language Thai Nation Review on Sunday quoted marine corps Commander Vice Adm. Prasert Nolkhamriri as saying a number of F-5e fighter-bombers were used in the strikes against 800 to 1,200 Vietnamese intruders.

If the size of the latest incursion is verified, it would be the most serious since March, when the Thai army said 3,000 Vietnamese troops crossed the border to encircle a guerrilla camp.

Jaruzelski refuses highest military rank

WARSAW (R) — Poland's Communist leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski has rejected public calls for his promotion to the highest military rank of marshal.

He told a congress of armed forces veterans: "My present posts can be fulfilled without any additional honours. I ask for your understanding and support for this attitude which I personally consider final."

The official PAP News Agency reported that political organisations around the country were urging Gen. Jaruzelski's elevation to mark 40th anniversary celebrations of the end of World War II in Europe.

Their appeals were addressed to head of state Henryk Jablonski

whom many Poles expect Gen. Jaruzelski to succeed eventually. His statement refusing promotion was read during a television news report of the congress.

Gen. Jaruzelski, 61, became prime minister and then party leader at the height of the labour upheaval in 1981, shortly afterwards ordering the suppression of the Solidarity free trade union under martial law.

Since the crisis, he has reasserted the party's dominant position in Poland and consolidated his personal authority. He will preside over the anniversary celebrations which begin in Poland on Monday.

Punjab peace call marred by killings

NEW DELHI (R) — A call by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi for peace in the troubled northern Indian state of Punjab has been marred by the killing of two policemen by a Sikh extremist in Chandigarh, the state capital.

At a meeting in Delhi of his ruling Congress (I) Party Mr. Gandhi appealed to leaders of the main Sikh political party, Akali Dal, to respond to his good-will gestures.

Home (interior) Minister S.B. Chavan also urged the Akalis to come forward for talks.

A police spokesman told Reuters by telephone that two policemen were killed and one was seriously wounded Saturday in Chandigarh during a raid on the house of a Sikh extremist.

He said the man, who was wanted by police on several charges, was arrested after a three-hour gun battle with police.

Mr. Gandhi's bid for peace in Punjab, where most of India's Sikhs live, received another setback this week when a crisis erupted within the Akali Party, splitting it over a militant challenge to the moderate leadership of Harchand Singh Longowal.

300 Peking protesters return to exile

PEKING (R) — A rare public protest by around 300 exiled Peking residents seeking to return to the capital has finally collapsed with most of the demonstrators on their way back to remote Shanxi province Sunday.

The New China News Agency said Peking city leaders had resolved the affair with the exiles. Most of the protesters had gone and the rest would leave soon.

The demonstrators converged on Peking two weeks ago to demand to return to their families after years of exile in the countryside, where they were sent in 1968 during Mao Tse-tung's ultra-leftist Cultural Revolution.

They ended their display of defiance outside the city's Communist Party headquarters after meeting Mayor Chen Xitong and

Municipal Party Chief Li Xingming who accused them of harming the interests of the people and state.

At the start of the protest authorities took a fairly relaxed attitude. But their stance hardened later. A news blackout was imposed and a heavy police presence appeared.

The New China News Agency said the protesters had set off from Shanxi encouraged by rumours that they could regain residential status. They had started their sit-down strike outside the party offices when they found there was no change of this.

It is impossible to live in a city in China without social or official recognition.

Parents and relatives were brought in to persuade the demonstrators to go back and "return

never to be a military threat to the Soviet Union."

Others said the cuts would save money that could be spent on better weapons, in line with the military's aim of becoming more streamlined and effective.

It has never been clear just how military uses its men but hundreds of thousands are in railway, construction and security units.

Some military attaches believe the cuts can be made without seriously affecting front-line strength.

Defence spending is set at 18.7 billion yuan (\$6.1 billion) this year, or around 12 per cent of the total budget. The military's share of total government expenditure has fallen in the last few years. The armed forces come last in China's modernisation plans after agriculture, industry and science.

Nicaragua seeks support in face of U.S. boycott

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaragua's left-wing Sandinista government has called on its citizens and on Latin American neighbours to stand by the country after Washington's declaration of a trade embargo against it.

"Those who in this moment of trial listen more to the aggressors' voice than to the clamour of their own fatherland under attack will be abandoning their place in the ranks of national dignity," said Acting President Sergio Ramirez.

Mr. Ramirez's statement, the official response to the U.S. embargo imposed on Wednesday, was read at a ceremony commemorating the refusal of Nicaraguan rebel leader Augusto Cesar Sandino to surrender to U.S. Marines 58 years ago.

"This is more than ever a time of testing for the American continent," Mr. Ramirez said. He said President Reagan had imposed the embargo not because Nicaragua threatened the security of its neighbours or of the United States but because the country was "an example to other nations of the possibility of justice, independence and change."

Mr. Ramirez, Nicaragua's vice-president, is standing in for President Daniel Ortega, now touring Eastern Bloc nations in search of economic assistance.

Although the entire foreign diplomatic corps was invited to the ceremony, neither the U.S. envoy nor Central American amb-

assadors attended. Mr. Reagan imposed the trade boycott and suspended Nicaraguan air and shipping traffic to the United States because of what he described as an urgent security threat posed by the Sandinista government to its neighbours and the United States.

The U.S. move met criticism from Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela — three members of the four-nation Contadora Group which is seeking peace for Central America — and from Ecuador, Bolivia, Argentina, Uruguay and Cuba.

It was also condemned by Spain as failed to draw support from the United States' six partners at the Western economic summit in Bonn.

The embargo was welcomed by the Washington-backed government in El Salvador which is fighting against leftist guerrillas. Nicaraguan Ambassador Carlos Turnerman was recalled Saturday to Managua for consultations in the wake of U.S. economic sanctions against the Central American nation, a spokeswoman said.

Miriam Hooker, press secretary at the Nicaraguan embassy in Washington, said she expected an announcement from Managua within days on steps by the Sandinista government in response to the U.S. trade embargo and other sanctions.

Basque guerrillas set off bomb in crowded resort

ALICANTE, Spain (R) — A bomb planted by Basque guerrillas exploded Sunday in a crowded Spanish Mediterranean resort but no one was injured, police said.

They said two other bombs went off overnight and three were defused. Seven explosions have occurred in holiday resorts since the Basque organisation ETA began a campaign against tourist targets last week.

ETA warned the Civil Defence Association in the Basque city of Bilbao in a telephone call about half an hour before the device was due to go off Sunday in La Cenia, in Alicante province, but police failed to find it in time.

ETA said Saturday that five bombs had been planted in resorts on the Mediterranean. Two exploded overnight, in Mojón and a yacht club at Dehesa de Camposamor, and the others were found at Javea, Villajoyosa and Alicante.

The bombs are part of the campaign waged by ETA for the past

17 years for an independent Basque state.

Earlier Alicante province civil Governor Octavio Cabezas told Reuters that police were on full alert but had not yet found any bombs.

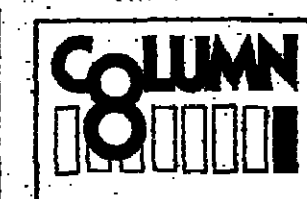
ETA began its attacks against Spain's Mediterranean tourist resorts on Wednesday with two beachfront blasts in Benidorm and Saler de Valencia. On Friday two more bombs went off in Alicante and Postiguet. No injuries were reported.

Mr. Cabezas said: "So far the bombs have been left off in beach areas and not inside hotels."

"In any case, we usually get half an hour warning from ETA before each blast," he added.

ETA said the attacks were aimed at pressing Spain's Socialist government to grant home rule for the Basque country.

The Basque guerrillas struck Mediterranean tourist targets in the summer of 1979, planting 14 bombs in crowded beach resorts. The blasts caused property damage but no injuries.



Man clinches \$342,000 bet

NEWMARKET, England (R) — Lester Piggott's narrow 2,000 guineas victory on Shaded clinched the bet of a lifetime for a \$100 a week storeman from Glasgow, costing two bookmakers \$342,000. Bachelor Ernie Platt, 35, placed two \$12 accumulator bets before Christmas and Shaded was the final leg. He linked Righthand Man (5-1 in the Welsh Grand National), First Bout (33-1 in the Triumph Hurdle), Oh S Sharp (6-1 in the 1,000 guineas) and got 12-1 for Shaded. One bet won him \$22,000. The other was placed with a firm which has a \$120,000 limit on pay-outs. Platt travelled to Newmarket Saturday to attend only the second meeting in his life.

Thai police arrest youth over airline extortion bid

BANGKOK (R) — Police said Sunday they had arrested a 15-year-old schoolgirl accused of trying to extort \$185,185 from the Bangkok office of Singapore Airlines. They said an anonymous female caller told the airline office on Tuesday that a bomb would be put on one of its planes unless the money was placed at the wall of a Bangkok house. Police made the delivery, using fake money and following a trail of cut-out paper arrows to the wall. They said they arrested the girl after the box of fake money was picked up from the other side of the wall with a nail-tipped stick. The girl, who denied involvement in the case, was being held at a charity home for minors, police said. Singapore Airlines officials were not immediately available for comment here.

Travelling salesman killed in ritual sacrifice

NEW DELHI (R) — Tribesmen in the south Indian state of Andhra Pradesh killed a 20-year-old travelling salesman as a religious sacrifice for the welfare of their village, a newspaper said Sunday. The Indian Express said Golla Chenchiah, a trader in silver utensils, went on business early in March to a remote village, Kanivada, where he was sacrificed by the inhabitants during an important religious festival on April 8. When he did not return, 20 fellow silver merchants went to the village to find him but were detained by the villagers, fearful the sacrifice would be discovered, the paper said. It said some of the merchants escaped and alerted police, who late last month arrested three villagers suspected of involvement in the sacrifice. Chenchiah was to have been married this month, the paper added.

Montreal bomber gets life imprisonment

MONTREAL (R) — A 65-year-old American who has described himself as "advance man for cosmic forces" was found guilty of first degree murder in a bombing in September at Montreal's main railway station in which three people died. Thomas Brigham was sentenced to life in prison with no chance of parole for 25 years after testifying he was only the "advance man for cosmic forces" and that the blast had been intended to publicise the "second coming of our Lady Fatima." Montreal, he explained to the court, had been chosen for a visit by the blessed Virgin Mary, believed by Roman Catholics to have appeared at Fatima, Portugal, in 1917. The court heard that after the explosion Brigham was one of the first on the scene helping the injured. In often contradictory testimony, Brigham, who pleaded not guilty, said: "If I were a bomber, would I have gone back to help people?"

World's only offspring of whale and dolphin dies

TOKYO (AP) — "Kuri," the world's only offspring of a whale and a dolphin, died of pneumonia at an aquarium in Kanagawa prefecture south of Tokyo, the Japanese News Agency Kyodo reported Sunday. At six years and seven months, Kuri was also Japan's longest living whale among those born in aquariums, Kyodo said. Three days before her death on Wednesday, Kuri had lost her appetite, it said.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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A BLUFF IN TIME

East-West vulnerable, South deals.

NORTH
 ♠ 72
 ♥ 85
 ♦ 433
 ♣ AKQ642

EAST
 ♠ J10864
 ♥ A103
 ♦ K62
 ♣ J5

SOUTH
 ♠ AK5
 ♥ KQ942
 ♦ AQ7
 ♣ 95

The bidding:
 South West North East
 1♥ Pass 2♠ Pass
 3NT Pass Pass Pass
 Opening lead: Jack of ♠.

Some players are so intrigued by a bit of larceny that they falsify at every opportunity. They rarely fool anyone — except perhaps partner. The successful falsifier makes the play only when necessary.

South felt that his hand was too strong for one no trump because of his five-card major suit, so he opened one heart. He showed his good balanced hand by jumping in no

trump over his partner's two club response, and that ended the auction.

West led the jack of spades, East signalled with the nine and declarer held up for one round. West continued with a low spade, declarer won and led a low club. Although he was an upright citizen in every respect and not known as a falsifier, West on this occasion elected to contribute the jack.

If that were an honest card, and there was no reason to suppose it was not, East had a stopper in clubs and the suit could not be run. After considerable thought, declarer decided to duck the club. That assured him of five club tricks, and he could get his ninth trick either by playing East for the ace of hearts or by taking the diamond finesse. West won cleared the spades.

Declarer continued clubs, and when West turned up with a second club declarer had a premonition of what was going to happen. On the run of the clubs West blanked his king of diamonds early, then discarded two hearts. It was only fitting that declarer should try the diamond finesse and end up off two tricks.